

It has pleased His Majesty the King to grant letters patent of denization to Michael Thompson. IGLANI PALACE, November 23, 1883. Nov.24d&w1t.

W. W. GOODALE is this day appointed Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Makawao, Island of Mau

CHAS. T. GULICK, Minister of the Interior. Interior Department, November 20, 1883. n24-3tw

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

NOVEMBER 24, 1883

THE prompt return to gaol of the sixteen German immigrants engaged as laborers for the Koloa plantation who professed to be ready to go to work again, and the absurd demands they made on their employer on being returned to the plantation, make their conduct look like a deliberate attempt to swindle the authorities into giving them a free passage to Kauai and back again in order that they might bring down their wives and families to be fed at the expense of the Workman's Association. It is very difficult to see what other construction can be put upon the affair. These men have had a week's holiday and two pleasant trips at sea at the expense of the Government. That is the precise meaning of the story so far as the public is concerned. Whatever sympathy may have been extended to them before, under the impression that they might have been misled by erroneous or exaggerated statements to enter into engagements the purport of which they did not fully understand, must'now be withdrawn. Whatever points, if any, may not have been clear to them at the time of their engagement in Germany they knew perfeetly well that while they chose to remain in gaol instead of fulfilling their contracts they were losing their time and would have to serve the full extra period for every day they were thus absent from work. They tell the Marshal they are ready to return to demand wages for the whole time they able to put the country to the expense of sorry for the women and children whose fate is affected. We are sorry that they should have such men for husbands and fathers-men who apparently would rather lead an easy life in gaol than work for the support of their families in accordance with contracts they have deliberately entered in-

Not that we do not recognize that, to this question, as to all others, there must be two sides. The last escapade of these men is inexcusable, and leads to the impression that they mean mischief. But at the outset one would think that a little management and fair consideration would have avoided the first refusal to work. We should like to see the whole case made public in some official report. At the best, supposing the men to be wholly in the wrong, such affairs as this do the country no good. A Norwegian Commissioner has exonerated the Hawaiian Government and Hawaiian planters from the charges made against them by his countrymen. But if Germany should find it desirable to send out her own Commissioner on account of things that have happened since Mr. Grip was here, there would be a general disposition to infer that somehow or other that gentleman had been heedwinked, else, why a repetition of trouble? We cannot bring ourselves to look upon this matter as any trivial incidentit needs to be treated seriously.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

No. II.

There is one subject which we never hear mentioned, which is perhaps of as vital impertance to the future of this country as any other. This is the settlement of an immigrant population on the land. It was talked about in former times, and earnestly discussed by the few to whom the welfare of the country has been of more moment than any private interest. But no scheme to facilitate this most desirable end has ever been tried, no legislation looking towards such settlement has been attempted. Immigration for re-population has been nominally the aim of succeeding administrations, but in reality immigration to secure a supply of laborers for our plantations has been the only thing that has received any We believe that the present Cabinet have this matter under consideration and desire to initiate some practical scheme, on a moderate scale, which will provide for special immigrants, and perhaps also for laborers whose engagements | vent. have expired and whose thrift has placed them above the necessity of re-engaging, locations upon which they may settle down and become producers, either as freeholders or as tenants of the crown. We trust that they will succeed in elaborating some proposition which will prove attractive to the class of people for whom it is intended and will at the same time commend itself to the community so that there may be something like unanimity in the Assembly in regard | special festival of praise to the Giver of All, I

There are, no doubt, many difficulties to be contended with in providing land of a suitable character for the immigrant. We may leave the discussion of these, however, for the present. A thorough determination to overcome them will find a way fraternal feeling, the apread of intelligence, civil through them all. One important prelim- and religious liberty, all these and countless other inary is that the people should be convinced blessings are causes for reverent rejoicing. I do. of the need for such work. As we have al- therefore, recommend that on the day above menready observed, they are certainly not alive tioned the people rest from their accustomed to its importance. This is because they do not know what a revolution in our affairs | ship, express their devout gratitude to God that the presence of a considerable population of industrious settlers would make. Why are we condemed to pay such high prices for all the necessaries of life? Why do we have to import from California and elsewhere ao large a portion of our food and of the food of our horses and cattle? Simply because the increase of population has been almost wholly of consumers, whilst the producers of food and fodder are actually fewer in number than they used to be. This is a matter as serious as the labor question. It matter as serious as the labor question. It hains: Robert C. Hind. Kohala; C. N. Arnold, is, moreover, a growing evil which acts like | Hilo.

a great tax on all forms of industry. The only hope of a remedy for this condition of things is the settlement of people of an industrious character upon land which is not at present yielding anything for want of cultivation. There may be little enough of command of Captain Ito has arrived in this to be found, but the country itself is a little one, and the population but small, and a very moderate increase in production would serve to right, for the present, the anomalous state of things which we all find so burdensome. A mere check upon the Riujio Kan received here. Kindness present constant increase in the price of the which, the writer goes on to say, must by any enormous majorities. necessaries of life will, however, be but one greatly tend to cement the feelings of of many advantages which are to be gained from the permanent settlement of immigrants on the soil. People so settled will be among the best of our citizens, having a stake in the country as important to them as those of the largest proprietors in the land. They will be homestaying people, employing the mechanic and the tradesman of the country for all their needs, not wandering to foreign lands to spend luxuriously the wealth derived from Hawaiian soil. They will be always attracting hither their friends and relatives and inducing them to follow their own example. Their families will be the very best sources of the labor which the large proprietors so sorely need. These are some of the advantages which would be conferred on the country if such a thing could be successfully carried out. And that it can be carried out successfully we do not doubt for a moment if it be but resolutely taken in

No. III.

No week passes but there is to be seen in one or more of our local newspapers some grumble about the condition of the streets and footpaths of Honolulu. Unfortunately, there is too much reason for these complaints, although the wrong people are very often blamed by the complainants. Everything cannot be done in a day, and a comparison between the state of things to-day and what it was very few years back, is enough to convince anyone that the wholesale charges of neglect against Ministers and subordinates, which we sometimes hear are founded, to the least of them in iguorance. This much as to the state of the carriage ways, the foot paths appear to stand in a different category. Each owner of a is, by custom, expected to make and keep in order the footways in Iront of his property. This is a matter of custom mere-Se far as we have been able to ascertain, there is no law to compel the owners work; when they get to the plantation they of property to do anything of the sort. The only compulsion that is put on them by the have been in gaol, well knowing that they authorities is that of severe neglect. If moral pollution should not be permitted to will not get them, and again refuse to work. they will not do anything to keep a passa-It is a sad scandal that such men should be bly way for pedestrians before their doors no one else will. Hence the anomalous sending them backwards and forwards in state of our foolpaths, in which we occathis way with impunity. We are heartily sionally pass from a handsome tiled or stone-paved way to a spot which the least shower of rain renders an almost impassable puddle. If our rainy days were more frequent the condition of things would probably be found intolerable, and something would be attempted in the way of remedy. Even in fine weather the footpaths are bad enough, with their uneven surfaces and sudden changes of level, to be deemed intolerable by those who have lived in better managed cities. This condition of our ways is but one of

the bad results of the absence of a proper

city government. As the streets are high-

ways and have been made such as they are

at the expense of the public purse, the care of them falls in a genera! sort of way upon who ever may be for the time being be the Minister of the Interior. If that functionary had nothing else to do, or would delegate his duties in this respect to some one who should make their fulfillment his sole work we should still deem such provision for managing the affairs of a city like this wholly inadequate. For the government of a city means something more than the care of its roadways, and is not a work which ought to be left to one man, however wise or discreet he may be. As it is, we have really no governing head for Honolulu at all. The spasmodic attention which a busy Minster of the Interior can bestow upon it can only extend to its public works of the road and bridge type. Another Minister has authority about the lighting which is absurdly made an incidental expense of the police department. Again the Board of Health is charged with the task of keeping the town in cleanly condition. All the rest of the work which a City Council or a Board of Supervisors would do, is undone altogether. Meanwhile the city which contains nearly one-third of the nhabitants of the Kingdom is so little able to control its own affairs that it could not secure an appropriation for an extra lamp post for the streets or an extra policeman for its harbor at last session of the Assembly, and when it tried to obtain legislation for the proper regulation of buildings within its limits, received a much grudged installment of what it asked for so insignificant in amount as to be hardly worth having. Among all the political tirades we bave been favored with since then, not a word has been said about these three real practical grievances, although the lack of what was thus refused has many a time been made sorely apparent by mischiefs which they would have helped to pre-

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The following is President Arthur's pro-

clamation appointing a day of National

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation. In furtherance of the custom of the people at the closing of each year to engage upon a day set apart for that purpose in a Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States. do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of National Thanksgiving. The year which is drawing to an end has been replete with evidence of Divine goodness. The prevalence of health, the fullness of the harvests. the stability of peace and order, the growth of labors, and meeting in their several places of wor he hath dealt so bountifully with this nation, and pray that his grace and favor abide with it for-

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGBUYSEN. Secretary of State.

Arrivals at the Hotel,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are happy to have to repeat that the which was in our port some time ago under eafety at her destination. Yesterday the Government received an official letter conveying the thanks of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to the King and Government for the kind treatment the crew of the friendship and mutual consideration which already exist between the two countries.

expressed their high appreciation of the condition in which those immigrants found themselves in this i-u. try. Such assurances are pleasant to receive at a time when

carry weight with all sensible people. We are informed that the Government Francisco will be the property of a com- you. The sentence of the court is that you pany to be organized and to have its head- be kept to penal servitude for seven years." quarters in Hoholulu, its steamers flying | The Hongkong Daily Press says: "The the Hawaiian flag.

The Governor of Victoria, when proroguing the Parliament of that colony on 3d instant spoke about the annexation question to the following effect: "The importance attached to the question of the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific Islands had been increased by the action of France in proposing to deport to the islands the vilest and worst of her criminals, notably those so far steeped in crime as to be deemed unfit to be retained within ber territorial limits. The matter was one of vital importance to the Australian colonies, consisting as they do of British people numbering over three millions, and representing the best enterprise of England. These islands should not become the possessions of any foreign Power. Such a sink of exist at the portals of Southern Britain. pressed with a deep feeling of the threatened wrong, and a strong sense of the lasting national misfortune that would be enly remonstrated with the Imperial authorities. The Convention, comprising representatives of all the colonies, which was about to meet at Sydney to deal with this federation, will, it is still hoped, induce the mother country, upon whom the duty rests of conserving the national character of this portion of the Empire, to take effectual measures to avert such a calamity as was threatened. Whether the object would be best attained by annexation or the estab-

was not material." The writer of a series of articles on Plantation affairs in the Australian Sugar Planter, thus refers to the invention of our townsman, Mr. C. C. Coleman, in the issue of September 30th: "If Coleman's cane planter is any good it would reform the art of planting out. The invention appears to be feasible, but I don't understand how the machine could drop the canes down in the furrow with the seed and eyes in a proper position. The idea of the implement, when once set in motion by horse or builock power, opening the furrow, planting the cane properly, and immediately closing the same furrow is grand, and I should like to see an experiment made before I recommend it.

lishment of a protectorate over the islands.

We learn from Koolau that a petition has been forwarded to the Board of Health by the residents in that district, praying for the erection of a dispensary and medical office there. Private parties have tendered a site for the proposed building. The Hon. J. A. Cummins interviewed the President of the Board of Health on Saturday last, and after a lengthy conversation, Mr. Gibson handed the following reply to Mr. Cummins, which the latter gentleman has handed to us for publication :

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, Nov. 17. 1883.

Hon. J. A. Cumpains and others.

I have received your petition proposing the erection of a dispensary and medical office in the district of Koolaupoko, and I have the honor to say in reply, that your request has my cordial approval. and with the sauction of the Board of Health, I will take in hand at an early day, the creetion of such dispensary building or small hespital for the benefit of your district. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

WALTER M. GIBSON, President of the Board of Health.

In a report received by the Government from Hon. H. A. Peirce, Chairman of the Hawaiian Commissioners at the Boston Exhibition that gentleman says; I have to report that the Boston Foreign Exhibition is a great success. The daily attendance of visitors to the same since the opening has averaged over 3,500 in number, and the Hawaiian exhibits have received much praise from a large majority of them. Everything has been done to make our display attractive and interesting to visitors. Yesterday (Oct. 31st) we received from General C. B. Norton, the Secretary of the Exhibition two portraits, life size, of His Malesty King Kalakana and Queen Kapiolani, executed by a neice of the General him, (,by Mr. Gibson"). They have a conspicuous position in the Hawaiian Section and excite much interest."

The Great International Fisheries Exhibition in London was to close on 31st Oct. The Jurors reports are published and contain no reference to the exhibits of this country. It appears that the jurors had finished their work before the Hawaiian contributions to the Exhibition reached London. The latter on reaching San Francisco were by mistake forwarded via Pauama instead of by rail to New York and were about eight weeks in reaching Eng-

sering out not not preserve augmenting out the Default with the rest and the preserve and preserve of the fact

rally which they have done most effectually. The defeat of Butler in Massachua Riujio Kan" the Japanese training vessel setts was a surprise to himself, and which he endeavors to explain in an open letter. In New York and Brooklyn the Republicans gained large majorities, though the Mayor of the latter city had a close contest.

Ohio, incited the republicans to make a

Virginia and New Jersey went Democratic, whilst Pennsylvania and Connecticut remain Republican. Several of the smaller States have also gone Republican, but not James Benry Logan, the Customs' officer

who was recently tried in Canton, China, for murder, was found guilty of manslaugh-When His Ex. Mr. Carter returned to ter. This case has naturally excited consid-Washington the other day, among the erable interest in China, as it is alleged to first official calls made upon him were have been the primary cause of the recent those of the Portuguese and Chinese Minis- riot in that city, which resulted in the burnters, both of whom spoke with pleasure of ing of much valuable property belonging the reports which reached them from their to foreigners. Logan was tried before Sir fellow countrymen who are settled here and R. T. Rennie, Chief-Justice of H. B. M. Court in China, and in passing sentence

His Lordship said:

"James Henry Logan, you have been found, after a long and patient investigarenewed efforts have apparently been made | tion, guilty of this very serious crime, and to brand the system of contracting with la- | you may congratulate yourself upon having borers as a species of slavery. Of a similar escaped being found guilty of a still more stamp was Mr. Grip's report to the Norwe- serious offence. As it is I must confess, gian Government a translation of which looking at the evidence which has been we propose to publish very shortly. These given, and looking at the circumstances testimonies combined are calculated to under which you killed this Chinese boy, and possibly inflicted great injury to others; looking at all these circumstances and has received positive assurance that the finding as I de that you did not in this case new line of steamers which is to run be- act in self defence, I should not be doing my tween Hongkong, Honolulu and San duty if I do not pass a heavy sentence upon

> Chinese in the vicinity of the court looked somewhat pleased when they found that the prisoner had been found guilty of man- and the whole party retains the pleasantest recolslaughter, and their interest before it was lections of Honolulu and its inhabitants. given was evidently most intense. When the sentence was passed, however, dissatisfaction was pretty plainly depicted on the faces of most of them, and the news spread over the city and among the boating population with wonderful rapidity."

Appeal to the Public.

of German laborers of the Koloa Plantation, at present confined in the Honolulu prison, on account of complaints entered against their employers, have arrived by the steamer Iwalaui. The women and children are all in a destitute condition, one infant being actually reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation. The Workingmen's Union has provided for their most pressing wants, but remain invisible all day. being only a young organization and having nearter part of their stay at Koloa, they are new obliged tailed upon all the colonies, he had strong- to appeal to the general public for assistance for these distressed people.

Whatever the case of the imprisoned men may be; whether they have been justly or unjustly subjected to the treatment complained of, it should matter specially, and also the question of not interfere with the condition of their innocent wives and children, which demands immediate attention. We therefore hope that on this occasion all prejudices will be dropped by the public and that all who have any feeling left for their own specie and are able to do so, will at once centribute toward the support of those families until such time as better arrangements could be made.

Subscriptions, or contributions of any kind, either money, clothing or food, will be received either at the present shelter of the families, on Judd street, or by the following-named ladies, whose sympathies have been enlisted in this case, and who, after having convinced themselves of the correctness of the foregoing statement, have kindly volunteered to co-operate in the cause : Miss Anna J. Breeze, Mrs. Dr. Hagan, Mrs. S. W. Castle, Mrs. Lack, Mrs. Kohm, Mrs. Hastie. People desiring to convince themselves of the

state of affairs, will be courteously received at the shelter of the destitute families. All subscriptions and contributions whatsoever will be duly acknowledged by the press.

Honolulu, November 20, 1883. The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's nion of the Hawaiian Islands. SIGISMUND DANIELEWITZ

John S. Gray Sent to Prison-

Judge Toohy passed sentence upon John S. Gray the following terms:

. The crime of which you stand convicted is not one of the ordinary character, nor can it be likened to the general class of offenses which are brought before our Courts of justice. Far from being one of those unfortunate criminals whose surroundings and associations are among the vicious and deprayed, you have been, on the contrary, a man of recognized culture, of high social standing in the community and for many years enjoyed the confidence of your fellow-citizens in an exceptional degree. Those who were chosen by the people to conduct the Government of the commonwealth had such implicit reliance on your integrity that they selected you from out of the intelligent multitude for an exalted official station. As Secretary of the Board of Harbor Commissioners you were made the trustee and custodian of vast sums of money belonging to the State, with a bountiful salary upon which to maintain yourself and those dependant upon you for support in comfort and respectability. The people of California only required from you, in return for the honor and emolument of your posltion, an honest performance of public duty, as you had solemnly sworn to give them."

Calling attention to the particular charge on which Gray was convicted, the Judge continued as

In the fraudulent appropriation of \$700 out of the public funds, and which the statute mildly denominates "embezzlement," you committed a felony which might with more propriety be defined as treason to the State, for, indeed, it was at once an overt act against the majesty of the law and the sovereignty of the Government. The public servant who could steathily plunder his country would not hesitate, if he had the power, to destroy it. * * From the high plane of official and personal respectability you deliberately descended to the level of the basest, leaving behind the character of a lifetime and spurning the good opinion of all who relied upon your henesty as one of the most trustworthy servants of the State. You violated the law utterly regardless of legal obligations or moral restraint. The verdict of the jury precludes all doubt of your guilt. I have not any myself, though deeply regretting your inability to successfully establish your innocence at the trial. from photographs of their Majesty sent to For the sad consequences that are to follow you on account of your great crime you alone are responsible and have no one to blame but yourself, So obnoxious to the Legislature was this offense that the statute ordains that persons convicted of it shall forever after be ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit under the State. Aside from this civil malediction, which is intended to brand with perpetual personal infamy all violators of public trust, the punishment is merely nominal. But light as the penalty is, it must be deemed suf-ficient for the ends of justice so far as you are concerned, and otherwise it will serve as a solemn warning to any evil minded person who may here-after be tempted to imitate the pernicious example set by you, who had so many reasons to do right, but would not. No sufficient cause being alleged and none appearing to the Court why judgment should not be pronounced, it is now the judgment of the law and the sentence of the Court that you be imprisoned in the State Prison of the State of California at San Quentin for and during the period of ten years. Contrary to expectation Gray did not show the

The recent elections in the United States have been the cause of more excitement than usual. The Democratic victory in

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

First, last and all the time, the elections! After

and they came with a vengeance. Butler was utterly wiped out in Massachusetts, so if he meant his re-election there to lead up to a canvass for Presidental nomination-and all his State papers while Governor have seemed to be addressed to a wider public than his State-he will have land political horse doesn't [take kindly to Ben's the people who said these State elections would be State elections cannot possibly be taken to signify anything about a matter on such totally different issues as the nomination for the Presidency. Pennsylvania went Republican, but Virginia largely Democratic, New Jersey and Connecticut also balance each other, in Petersburg, Virginia, by the way, during a Fourth Ward precinct "difficulty," to use the accepted euphemism for election rows, Senator Mahone was struck in the face by an unidentified somebody whose spouts of one sort or another had become too much for him. In the newer States Republicanism were also triumphant. but not by such dazzling majorities as a fond Republican heart might wish, to set it entirely at rest. Our own old Democratic war horse, the Hon William M. Gwin, Dr. Gwin as everyone in San Francisco calls him, has been in New York and all the papers have teemed with interviews and biographical sketches with him for their theme. He is frankly for Tilden and Hendricks as Presidential candidates, and as frankly says he fears money is almost all-powerful in National as well as State politics. Duke Gwin, as he is somewith the Mexican Imperial Government of Maximilian, it was reported that Napoleon III. had created him Duke of Sonora, visited the Islands a few years ago with some members of his family.

We have been hearing of the reception of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, at the Islani Palace. During their short stay in San Francisco our people were immensely impressed with the fact that in seeing her ladyship they were looking at a real true Rothschild, rich enough to give her boyishlooking husband £80,000 in a box on their wedding day to pay the debts he had managed to contract for all his smooth face and big, innocent blue eyes. Lady Rosebery adhers undeviatingly to the faith of her race. Atonement day was celebrated in the synagogues during her stay here and she

nold's position toward the human family seems to be that of an elder brother who has been to College or to live with an aunt in the city and upon returning to the old farm, finds the family very crude indeed, and is always saying with a mild hopelessness, "don't do that!" to the obstreperous younkers. What portion of Mr. Arnold's experience corresponds to the university, or the visit to the city relative is not revealed, but clearly he has had some call or consecration to the work of smoothing away the asperities of his fellow-men and women, and has relinquished the exquisite and scholarly poetry he used to write, for very didactic prose. They say hereditary traits assert themselves most strongly after a man is perfectly mature, so per haps the pedagogue spirit of old Thomas Arnold of Rugby, Mathew's father, was waiting through the poetical and distinctly literary periods of the son's development, to assert itself more strongly when it finally appeared. Mathew Arnold's pet aversion at home is the middle class, and his pre conceived notion of Americans is that they are all middle class Englishmen, but he must reconstruct his estimate of a middle class with no class above it, of dissenters with no established Church to dissent from. Circumstances make havoe with cut-

approachably magnificent. The wood cuts published of him in the illustrated papers are of a long, thin, severe, intellectual face, somewhat receding forehead, and thick, loose hair. He has the length of limb that gives dignity to motion, a good voice, much confidence, and the mysterious quality called magnetism. It was of him that the young lady said when the slang of æsthetics was prevalent, that both his legs were indescribably precious, but his left leg had an especially crystalline sincerity.' He was given a reception at the Lotus Club in New York the Saturday before his first appearance and Florence and Lawrence Barrett went down the Bay to meet him and Miss Terry in the steam yacht Yosemite. Irving's real name is John Henry Brodrib. He was born in 1838, and made his first appearance on any stage at the age of 18, He worked up to be "sole lessee and manager" of the Lyceum Theater in 1878, where he first appeared as "Hamlet," engaging Miss Terry to play Ophelia." In his speech on that occasion he said he had worked all his life to produce the Hamlet" the audience had just seen, and he believed he had not worked in vain. Working with Pacific Navigation Company. Miss Terry, he has brought the Lyceum Theater up to the very highest standard, giving Shakespearean revivals there of wonderful fgorgeousness and completeness.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15, 1883.

the famous victory in Ohio everybody hung expectantly on the returns at the other State elections. to adopt another vantage ground. The New Engschool of riding. In New York and Brooklyn the Republican majorities were also undeniable though small in the case of the Mayor of Brooklyn. All very good straws to indicate the direction of the coming Presidential gale, now say firmly that the times called, because at the time he was identified

observed it by strict seclusion in her apartment at the Palace Hotel giving orders to her maid that she was positively not to be disturbed-to the consternation of Miss Flood-another Rothschild, in a figurative sense, who arrived with an invitation to a concert and was told that Lady Rosebery would At the East there is a deluge of celebrities. exhausted their funds by previously extending to | Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has been the victin these destitue families financial aid during the lat- of banquets and receptions innumerable and bowed himself out saying that the United States were glorious and Matthew Arnold was the most illustrious living Englishman, when presto, change! behold Matthew Arnold himself upon the national threshold, all culture and light and sweetness. He said he hoped he should like it, but with the vast hotels and the lavish hospitality he feared he should not get at the heart of real American life, but he added that he had already remarked many things that he thought an improvement on the English way of doing, one instance being "tipping" which is unusual here, whereas it is a nuisance in England, but the poor man thought the cost of things prodigions. He came to lecture and accordingly appeared at Chickering Hall and there was an imto the hall and many people did not hear him at all. His subject was " slumbers;" he treated social and political questions as usual. Mathew Ar-

> Henry Irving, the great English tragedian, and Ellen Terry the great English tragedienne, are also in New York and great is the sensation over their arrival. Irving comes with the reputation of being England's foremost actor and every one was duly en the qui vive about his first appearance. He opened at the Star Theater in The Bells, an adaptation by Mr. Lewis of Erckmann-Chatriau's Le Juif Polonais. It was Irving's first great hit in London the foundation of his fame. It is a one character play a good deal, the conscience tortures of a murderer who finally confesses his guilt under the hands of a mesmerist. The verdict is that he is a genius, but a genius with the most abominable methods imaginable. We had heard of his mannerisms, and his rant, and his affectation lead people to believe the worst that had been said of his artificiality. but the intense intellectual purpose and the vivid personality of the man himself shone through even his worst acting and in supreme moments of passion and horror he was simply and un-

Ellen Terry made her first New York appearance methods as Irving seemed stilted. Miss Terry A. FRANK COOKE ... was born on the stage, took part in pantomimes when an infant, and children's parts when she was older. She married and ran away with another man, like most of them, and scandal is of course busy with her name and Mr. Irving's; but for most people it is enough that here are two ex
shareholder shall individually be hable for the debts of the Corporation beyond the amount which may be due upon the share or shares held or owned by him. cellent actors, for which heaven be praised.

Speaking of actors, the case of Mary Anderson s continually coming up for discussion. The San Francisco Wasp had a good cartoon of the Prince of Wales on his knees, offering to black the

Kentucky actress' buskin. It looks a good deal as if Mary did refuse to meet the gay Prince; yet, perhaps, she regretted it afterwards-such things have been. The Princess of Wales instantly invited and entertained Miss Anderson, if that goes They say of Mrs. Langtry that she has announced

that she means to throw her whole soul into her play "Peril," the wits add that she is throwing her soul after her reputation. The poor Lily has announced that she has been supporting Mr. Langtry with the money she has made for several years and that she intends to leave him to his own re-

New York is jubilant over its horse show and its new opera house. The horse show is, officially, the first annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America, and it is held in Madison Square Garden. There are five hundred animals in all, 355 being entered for regular prizes. There are Goldsmith Maid, Smith's stallion Gen. Knox Col. Russell's tretting stallion Smuggler, the two Arab horses presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey, Leopard and Lindentree, Keene's Spendthrift and his sons Foxhall and Keenie, Keene's Ben d'Or, and Stratford Hunter's Hunt, Rockfellow's trotting team Clara and Independence, and his trotter Brignolia, Henriques' Shetland ony stallion colt, a brood mare and her colt. hardly bigger than a dog, and Douglass and Fritch's four-in-hand teams. James Keene's Spendhrift won the cup for thoroughbreds as well as a special prize of \$300 bestewed by the Coney Island lockey Club in October. Among the big breeds at the show Percherons, the Conestega draught horses and the Clydesdales: among the coaching horses the Cleveland bays. There are several prize mules in the show, and the tendency of the whole affair is to prove that the highest type of horse is the good saddle horse, who to be worth anything must be good-looking, sound, good-tempered, docile and courageous which means everything. The hunters are given a place by themselves in the show and the preeding of hunters is strongly recommended to lovers of horsefiesh, the hunter being mainly a horse that jumps well and that gallops hard and long with a heavy weight on his back and the posession of those qualifications means a splendid horse. Apropos of horses the pacer Johnston that Commodore Kittson bought for \$25,000 is to be wintered in California says a dispatch from Chica-

Advertisements.

peared at Chickering Hall and there was an immense audience, but his delivery was not gauged GLEARANGE SALE

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HONOLULU.

LAINE & CO.

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE VERY BEST

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,

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Delivered Free to Any Part of the City AGENTS FOR THE

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COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR CALIFORNIA. Tr Telephone No. 147.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MR. CHR. GERTZ. NO. 80 FORT STREET

NNOUNCES TO HIS CUSTOMERS THAT A he has received, per "Mariposa," a large assortment of MEN'S, LADIES', AND CHIL DREN'S SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

NOTICE.

A T A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF officers were elected for the term of one year: of the PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, held SAMUEL G. WILDER in Honolulu the 21st day of November, 1883, it was voted | WILLIAM G. IRWIN., as the "Queen" in Willis' historical drama of to accept a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, and the Charles I., and was voted as natural in her following Officers were elected for the term of one year:President ...Secretary and Treasurer

H. WATERHOUSE. By the terms of the Charter of Incorporation, "No shareholder shall individually be liable for the debts of the n28-d4tw4t

guarante mentioned of the first in-way in course

Aduertisements.

Rock," and Other Late Arrivals. THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN LINES, WHICH I the undersigned offer for sale in quantities and at

Ex Bark "Millsgate," Steamer "Bell

BRANDIES.

Cases Hennessy XX and XXX. Cases Martell's XXX. Cases Boutelleau, Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s, in cases and casks. Also, all the other brands favorably known to the

WHISKIES.

Cases Burke's XXX Irish Whisky. Cases Kinshan's II Irish Whisky. Cases Dunville's Irish Whisky. Cases Islay Blend Scotch Whisky Cases Glenlivet Scotch Whisky. Cases Lochiel Scotch Whisky. Cases Kentucky Favorite, O. & C. Sourmanh

Cases Cutter's Al and O. K. Whiskies.

Burnett's Celebrated "Old Torn."

prices to suit the times:

Honolulu trade.

Cases Blue Grass, in bottles and demilohus Hermitage and Old Time, in bulk. GENEVAS.

Cases Meyer & Co.'s Red Case Palm Tree, Geneva. "Key" Brand, in jugs and bottles J. D. K. Z. Gin. Boord & Louis "Black Cat."

Cases " Golden Fleece " Jamaica Rum

Cases "Key" Brand Jamaica Rum. Lowndes Old Jamaica, in bulk.

Cases Duff Gordon, first quality. Brown & Pauks' first quality.

Vino Puro, first quality. Amarosa, Etc., Etc. PORT WINES.

Cockburn's Al in casks and cases Brown & Pauks 'Invalid Old Port," Cutler, Palmeric Co.'s

CLARETS. La Rose, Lorville, Laland's Cross Bar. CALIFORNIA WINES.

Zeifandel,
Angelica,
Port,
Sherry,
Claret,
White Wines

McEwan's, In Pints and Quarts. STOUTS AND PORTERS.

"Pig" Brand Porter. Anheuser St. Louis Beer, in Pints and Quarts.

APPLY TO F. T. LENEHAN & CO.

BON MEAL', Phosphate Meal 20°,

(As per certificate of analysis.)

California Bone Meal AND SUPER PHOSPATE,

FOR SALE BY H. HACKFELD & CO.

SPRINGFIELD GAS MACHINES.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES ARE THE Best and Most Economical in Use.

Being Worked Automatically. Royal Palace,

Music Hall And a number of private residences. SATISFACTION

Hawatian Hotel.

For circulars, prices, etc., apply to C. O. BERGER, Sole Agent Hawalian Islands

TO LET. NEWLY PURNISHED ROOM, PLEASANTLY

n21-tf

ALL GERMANS A RE CORDIALLY INVITED TO A MEETING OF

German Benevolent Society, AT THE GERMAN CLUB,

Saturday Evening, November 24th AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

MAX. ECKART.

Consignees Bark "Spartan."

THE BARK SPARTAN HAVING ARRIVED, AND A being ready to discharge cargo, consignees will piease call at the office of the Agents, pay freight, and get orders for their goods.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Meeting of Stockholders.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, held to Honolulu the 19th day of November, 1883, the following Vice-President SAMUEL B. ROSE ... Secretary WILLIAM C. WILDER. JOHN H. PATY S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

TO RENT.

P. B. CAT, Secretary. street. Terms reasonable